Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

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WASHINGTON, March 4.

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

This day at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, took the oath of office required by the Constitution, in the Senate Chamber, in presence of the Senate, the members of the House of Representatives, the public officers, and a large concourse of citizens. Previously to which he delivered the following ADDRESS:

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

CALLED upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these trascendent objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many, whom I here see, remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you then gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement, for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have past, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world during the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasion of the public order as his own personal concern.—Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrow compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations.—Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political: peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none: the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad: a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided:—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism:—a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments in war, till regulars may relieve them:—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority:—economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burthened:—the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith:—encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid:—the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason:—freedom of religion: freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus:—and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment:——they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favor, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I have advanced with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choices it is in your power to make. And may that infinite power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for our peace and prosperity.

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On Monday, the late President of the United States sent a message to the Senate in relation to the FRENCH CONVENTION.

He observed that it was his wish that the Convention should have been ratified entire. But as a different opinion was entertained by the Senate, a respect for the high authority of that body induced him to ratify it, under the conditions they had imposed; that he had nominated Mr. Bayard, minister plenipotentiary to France; but that Mr. Bayard had assigned to him the most satisfactory reasons for declining the embassy;—reasons which would operate to prevent him from nominating any other individual qualified to discharge faithfully the duties of a minister. He therefore suffered the business to devolve on his successor.

...ess of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February ...

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

Mr. Gallatin wiſhed to know of the gentleman whether every amendment which could be propoſed would be negatived, becauſe the bill itſelf was extended as far upon the federal conſtitution as could be admitted? He wiſhed to know whether it was determined to paſs it verbatim as it was reported? If ſo, ſome amendments which he had prepared, and which were alſo built on the conſtitution, would not have the leaſt chance to be incorporated. He admitted that it would be impoſſible to introduce an amendment which would ſuit the uſage of both the ſtates, but as he was oppoſed to admitting perſons to vote without any qualification whatever, and as he believed the conſtitution intended the terms to be very eaſy, he ſhould propoſe to inſert the poſſeſſion of property to the amount of 80 dollars as a qualification and ſuch an one as the people in this ſtate had been uſed to, and ſuch an one as he could not perceive how Virginia could complain of. In Pennſylvania every taxable inhabitant was entitled to a vote. The conſtitutional qualification for the houſe of repreſentatives of the U. States, is the ſame as that for the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature, of courſe the conſtitution defines no preciſe qualification, but ſubmits to the uſage eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral ſtates. Upon this very principle the amendment is propoſed: as the moſt numerous branch of the legiſlature of both Maryland and Virginia are choſen annually, and as the qualification of the electors of the one is 30l property, and of the other no general rule is adopted, this ought to be annual and the qualification the ſame as this ſtate uſage.

Mr. Tazewell ſaid he did expect to have heard more correct information given reſpecting the Virginia qualification, than he had heard. As to the qualification of the Virginia conſtitution, no particular ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed. The right of ſuffrage, it was declared in their conſtitution, ſhould be the ſame after the adoption of that inſtrument as it had been before, and that was of ſending repreſentatives from the counties, and repreſentatives from the towns to the ſtate legiſlature. But in this diviſion the qualification was different: in ſome freeholderſhip is neceſſary, in others: houſeholders of a certain rent, or any perſon having ſerved an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years. The latter two were the only qualifications requiſite in the towns, and this would very well anſwer in this diſtrict, the inhabitants of which were moſtly reſiding in three towns of which it was compoſed. Moſt of the inhabitants of populous towns are tenants for years, and therefore they ought not to be excluded from their rights of ſuffrage. He tho't ſuch a principle would be too unjuſt to receive the ſanction of gentlemen of either ſide of the houſe.

Twenty-four years ago we went into a revolution, and what was the cauſe of it? Why becauſe we were taxed without being repreſented. And what, Mr. T. aſked, were the houſe now about to do?—To make a legiſlature who may tax all the inhabitants of this diſtrict, whilſt only the rich are to vote for the men who tax them. He always conſidered this principle to be well eſtabliſhed in the United States, that taxation and repreſentation ſhould go hand in hand; that he who contributed to ſupport the government ſhould be repreſented in the government: but far otherwiſe were the reported proviſions of this bill.

Another view to be taken of the ſubject, muſt be grounded upon the poſſibility of an unforeſeen emergency to call forth thoſe people in the defence of their country. He wiſhed no ſuch event ever to tranſpire, but if it did, and the military force of the diſtrict was demanded, he would aſk of what claſs of people that force would be compoſed? Not of thoſe who held lots and poſſeſſed houſes: they would appear but a ſmall proportion of the military—but the mechanic, the houſe keeper and the merchant would appear in the ranks. Thus their money would be drawn from their pockets, and themſelves would be called to the field from their various occupations, and yet theſe perſons were to have no vote in the elections of men who would poſſeſs the power over their property! Sir, ſaid he, the mite of the poor man is as much to him as the fortune of the rich man, and the labor or the ſervice of the mechanic as valuable and as deſerving as that of the lot holder. He could ſee no diſtinction, nor why the perſons who ſupported the government by their ſmall tax or their bodily ſervice, were not to be eſtimated in the ſame light as that of any other characters whatever. What reaſon, then, he aſked, in theory, or in practice, could be adduced for this infringement upon the wonted rights of the people—rights which were almoſt univerſal throughout the union! Various propoſitions had been made in the ſtate of Virginia to remove the evil, the crying evil, which ſo ſeriouſly attacked the right of ſuffrage in ſome parts of that ſtate. He could ſee no cauſe in local ſituation to make this diſtrict upon the principle propoſed; nor could he perceive the leaſt weight or juſtice in the meaſure or the obſervations in favor of it, and therefore ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. Nicholas roſe to ſay that he always had conſidered the right of ſuffrage in Virginia to be ſettled upon too narrow a ſcale and he was aſſured if a convention was now to be called, it would be exceedingly enlarged. He could ſee no grounds for following the practice which was really a grievance. He thought ſomething ought to be held out and given to the people of this diſtrict to compenſate the loſs of their political rights of which they were deprived. If it was not thought proper to extend it throughout the diſtrict, at leaſt he muſt contend for it to be given to thoſe who uſed to enjoy it ſo freely. It was an evident fact that to deprive a people of an accuſtomed right muſt be attended with more impropriety than to give a right where it never was enjoyed, and therefore no harm could accrue from extending it. The people of Maryland muſt ſuffer from the infringement, but the contrary would be the caſe to the people on the Virginia ſide, who would really have an extenſion of privilege they had not enjoyed.

He could not conceive the meaning of gentlemen when they ſuppoſed the bill would be deſtroyed by this amendment. Were the gentlemen ſo ſure of a majority whilſt the bill remained untouched, but were afraid of ſome of its adherents falling off if it was to be amended, and made different from what they were pleaſed to call the conſtitutional model? If a ſmall amendment which would ſecure to ſome of the people their liberties, and would deprive none of what they before enjoyed, would deſtroy the bill, he would wiſh it to be deſtroyed. But if it was deſired to let it paſs, the only ſure means was to model it ſo as to give general ſatisfaction. He muſt ſay that he believed in the compoſition of this bill the very worſt parts of the practice of the two ſtates had been ſelected and united for the government of this diſtrict. But to thoſe principles he could not give his aſſent.

(To be continued.)

SATURDAY, February 28.

A bill was paſſed to augment the ſalaries of the diſtrict judges of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Delaware, and Maryland.

The Bankrupt bill was paſſed, after ſtriking out the 4th ſection, which was to make the act perpetual.

The act to amend the act entitled An Act to eſtabliſh a general ſtamp-office was paſſed.

The act concerning the mint was paſſed.

MONDAY, March 2.

A bill ſupplementary to the act entitled An act concerning the diſtrict of Columbia was read a third time and paſſed. As was a bill in addition to an act entitled An act making proviſion for the further accommodation of the houſehold of the Preſident of the U. S.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Preſident of the United States elect, which was read as follows:

Waſhington, March 2, 1801.

"SIR,

"I beg leave through you to inform the "honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of "the United States that I ſhall take the "oath which the conſtitution preſcribes to "the Preſident of the United States be"fore he enters on the execution of his "office, on Wedneſday the fourth in"ſtant, at twelve o'clock in the Senate "chamber.

I have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The houſe took up the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the act for erecting a Mauſoleum to George Waſhington.

It was propoſed to amend the amendment of the Senate, which appropriates 50,000 dollars for the erection of a *monument*, by inſerting 100,000 dollars in lieu of 50,000.

On which queſtion the Yeas and Nays were taken, and were Yeas 34, Nays 49.

It was therefore rejected.

Another amendment of the Senate appointed Buſhrod Waſhington, John Marſhall and Tobias Lear, commiſſioners to ſuperintend the erection of the Monument.

It was moved ſo to alter this amendment as to leave the appointment of the commiſſioners to the Preſident.

On this motion which was finally carried, a ſpirited debate enſued.

☞ *An active lad will be taken as an Apprentice at this Office.*

Late Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, December 12.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Printer,

Sir—Various reports having been circulated reſpecting the unfortunate Britiſh ſubjects in Ruſſia, I ſend you the following authentic information, which I requeſt you will inſert in your paper.

The perſons of the Britiſh merchants have hitherto remained unmoleſted; and what ready money they had in their poſſeſſion had not been ſeized; but their warehouſes are ſealed, and all their property is under ſequeſtration. All the Britiſh ſhips and their cargoes are ſeized by the Ruſſian government. The captains and crews are marched into the interior of the country, in companies of one captain and ten or twelve ſeamen. They are diſtributed in above a hundred different towns, at one hundred to one thouſand miles diſtance from the capital. The Ruſſian government allows for their ſubſiſtance daily five copeaks in money (about three half-pence) a ſmall meaſure of rye flour, and one buck-wheat.

My brother and ſome other Britiſh merchants at St. Peterſburgh, advanced about forty thouſand roubles (a rouble is about half a crown) for their better accommodation, from which he furniſhed every captain with two hundred roubles for the uſe of himſelf and ten men, and bought for every man a ſheep's ſkin coat, a fur cap, a ſaſh, a pair of gloves, ſome warm ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings. Kibitkas, or common carts of the country are bought for moſt of the captains, and ſome old men; the reſt walk, and the peaſants furniſh horſes for the baggage. On the 21ſt of November, 50 captains and 500 ſailors were thus diſpatched from St. Peterſburgh, and the remainder were daily ſetting off on their melancholy journey.

(Signed) STEPHEN SHAIRP,
Conſul-General in Ruſſia.

No. 75, Gower-ſtreet, Nov. 17, 1800.

LONDON, January 3.

STATE PAPER.

The following note was lately delivered by the Swediſh miniſter for foreign affairs, to the miniſter of his Pruſſian majeſty at Stockholm, on the ſubject of the affair at Barcelona:—

"Having ſtated to the king the manner in which his Pruſſian majeſty has viewed the memorial of the court of Spain on the ſubject of an inſult offered to the Swediſh flag by the Engliſh; the underſigned, chancellor of the court, has been commanded to expreſs to M. de Tarach the grateful acknowledgments of his majeſty for the conſtant attention which the court of Berlin has ſhewn to the intereſts of the neutral flags, and the full confidence which he repoſes in the mode in which they are regarded by that court.

"The king has viewed with ſurpriſe the public reſponſibility to which the court of Spain has called Sweden upon this occaſion, and the menaces which it has thereto added; notwithſtanding all the vexations to which neutral flags have been expoſed during the preſent war, this is the moſt oppreſſive proceeding which they have yet experienced. Being thus inceſſantly placed between the offence and the reparation, they muſt ſoon be dragged into a concern in the war, or ceaſe to appear on the ſeas where it is carried on.

"Theſe truths involving conſequences ſo important to the other neutral powers,

as well as to Sweden, his Swediſh majeſty could not, in general, take upon himſelf any ſhare of reſponſibility for the improper uſe which the belligerent powers may make of the Swediſh veſſels which they may ſeize upon.

"This principle appears to his Swediſh majeſty ſo well founded, that he flatters himſelf the court of Berlin will give it all the ſupport which juſtice and the common intereſt appear equally to demand; and it has been hitherto reſpected amidſt all the outrages which have been committed on both ſides, without which the war muſt have become general. Had the Ottoman Porte, Ruſſia, and England, attached ſuch reſponſibility to all the flags in the port of Alexandria—had they claimed the reſtitution of Egypt from the reſpective governments, becauſe their merchant veſſels had been compelled to carry French troops to take that country by ſurprize—and had they uſed the ſame forms of application, and inſiſted on the ſame peremptory terms and conditions—all commerce, all neutrality muſt have been at once annihilated. His majeſty therefore conceived that the violence offered to the Swediſh flag at Barcelona was not to be treated in any other manner than that of which he had previouſly to complain; and he reſerves to himſelf the privilege of demanding reparation for the injuries done to his ſubjects or his flag, at ſuch opportunity, and by ſuch means, as his particular ſituation may afford.

"His majeſty, however, ought not to conceal, that, in the preſent caſe, the injury which has thence reſulted to a friendly power gives him ſo much more uneaſineſs, as he regards the capture made by the Engliſh as very illegal, and he is anxiouſly deſirous of being able, by his repreſentations, to contribute to its reſtitution.

"His majeſty will certainly make every exertion to effect an arrangement, upon which the continuance of amicable relations between Sweden and Spain is unexpectedly made to depend; but he cannot, at preſent, take thoſe ſteps with reſpect to the two frigates, which he has not hitherto taken with reſpect to his own convoys, nor give the court of Spain any better hopes than he has himſelf.

"The underſigned embraces this occaſion, &c.

"D'EHRENHEIM."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.

Cleared—Sch'r. Friendſhip, Gale, Boſton to Amſterdam.

Ship Martha, Martin, for Baltimore, has been captured and ſent into Portſmouth (E.) by the Britiſh.

Brig Suſannah, Donahue, from hence to Amſterdam, is taken by the Britiſh frigate L'Ambuſcade, and ſent into Plymouth.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

At a late hour laſt evening we iſſued the Preſident's Speech in a handbill, it is publiſhed in this day's paper for the gratification of our country friends.

Aaron Burr, Vice-Preſident of the U. States, yeſterday morning took his ſeat in the Senate, as Preſident of that body.

The houſe of repreſentatives on Tueſday laſt rejected the report of a ſelect committee virtually approving of the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Miſſiſſippi territory.

FIRE.

Laſt evening about 9 o'clock, the citizens of Alexandria were alarmed by the cry of fire—it proved to be at Mr. W. Hartſhorne's Mill, 3 miles from town, and before any aſſiſtance could be rendered had made ſuch progreſs as to render every effort to preſerve the property unavailing. We underſtand the fire originated from the kiln uſed for drying corn.

The loſs Mr. Hartſhorne has ſuſtained muſt be very conſiderable, as we learn there was a large quantity of grain in the mill.

In our paper of Tueſday laſt, we ſtated erroneouſly that Mr. Simms was nominated a judge for this diſtrict. The following gentlemen have been appointed.

THOMAS JOHNSON, *Chief Juſtice.*
JAMES MARSHAL, WILLIAM CRANCH, } *Aſſociate judges.*
THOMAS SWANN, *Diſtrict Attorney.*
JAMES M. LINGAN, *Marſhall.*

Extract of a letter from London dated December 6th, 1800.

"The Adriana got ſafe to her moorings yeſterday: ſhe had a remarkable good and quick paſſage, having ſtruck ſoundings in twenty three days, nothing happened of any conſequence, until ſhe got up as high as Falkſton, cloſe in with the land, when ſhe was boarded by a privateer belonging to your *good* and *friendly allies* the *French*, between two and three o'clock in the morning. The privateer lugger run alongſide of the Adriana, and put 25 armed men on board, who immediately drove the captain and people below, afterwards carried the ſhip croſs Channel over to the coaſt of France; during this time they pillaged and plundered every thing they could lay their hands upon deck, and in the cabin where they got hold of ſome of the coffee and ſugar, tore up the American flag and made ſaſhes for themſelves, damn'd it for an *Angel. American*; hoiſted out both boats, the long boat was full of ſtaves which they threw overboard in the moſt wanton manner, ſays upwards of a thouſand—and they were on the very eve of breaking open the hatches to plunder the Cargo, when a ſevere gale of wind came on, which prevented them. They were ſuch ignorat poor devils that they did not know what to do with the ſhip; had they kept poſſeſſion one quarter of an hour longer, all hands would have periſhed on the Sand Banks, near Bologne, the breakers were ſeen a little to leeward. Finding that they were balked of their prize, they gave up the ſhip to captain Fletcher, who by mere dint of good management, got clear off the *Raſcally Coaſt*, and brought her ſafe into the Downs. They mad a *bon prize* of the *Yawl*, a few *Fowls*, &c. which they took from the cabin. Their plan was to have got as much of the cargo as they could on board their own veſſel."

Extract of a letter from one of the firſt commercial houſes in Leghorn, to another in New-York, dated November 18, 1800.

"The arrival of the French in this city the third time, induces us to inform our friends that we remain in our proper domicile, and that our property is as in the paſt times reſpected the ſame as any other merchant in this city.

From the treaty made between this city and the French, all property is free, as is alſo our commerce in neutral bottoms, ſo that we may ſtill ſee our trade flouriſh amidſt the change of war.

The interior part of Italy being open to us, Weſt India produce has advanced; good white Havanna ſugars are worth 27 a 28 dollars per cantara, ſmall green coffee 27 a 28 dollars per 200lb. though the ordinary coffee is dull.—Cocoa of Caracca is ſcarce, and ſells for 27 and 28 dollars per 100lb. India calicoes are in great demand. Nankeens are worth 61-2 to 7 livres per piece, but will advance in the ſpring, which is the proper time for ſale. Pepper is current at 30 ducats per 100lb. Tobacco is dull.—Rum in the ſame ſituation. Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine are of ſlow ſale, as alſo ſalt beef and pork. Pimento ſells ſlowly at 15 dollars per 100lb. Indigo and Cochineal are become dull articles. Dry codfiſh and ſalmon are in demand. Logwood is plenty, as alſo Fuſtic—Nicaragua wood is in demand. Wheat is in great demand, and we believe that the price muſt advance rapidly."

The Governor and Council of the ſtate of Connecticut, convened at Hartford, the 19th inſtant for the purpoſe of appointing a Senator to the Congreſs of the United States, in the room of the hon. Uriah Tracy, whoſe time expires the 4th of March next.

The addreſs of Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident elect, to the Senate, inſerted in our paper of Tueſday laſt, was referred to Meſſrs. Morris, Dayton, and J. Maſon, who on Monday reported the form of a reply, which was agreed to, and preſented by a committe to Mr. Jefferſon on Tueſday. It follows:

SIR,

While we congratulate you on thoſe expreſſions of the public will which called you to the firſt office in the United States, we cannot but lament the loſs of that intelligence, attention, and impartiality, with which you have preſided over our deliberations. The Senate feel themſelves much gratified by the ſenſe you have been pleaſed to expreſs of their ſupport in the performance of your late duties. Be perſuaded that it will never be withheld from a chief magiſtrate, who in the exerciſe of his office ſhall be influenced by a due regard to the honor and intereſt of our country. In the confidence that your official conduct will be directed to theſe great objects, a confidence derived from paſt events, we repeat to you, ſir, the aſſurance of our conſtitutional ſupport in your future adminiſtration.

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.

To which the Preſident elect replied:

Gentlemen,

I receive with due ſenſibility the congratulations of the Senate on being called to the firſt executive office of our government, and I accept with great ſatisfaction their aſſurances of ſupport in whatever regards the honor and intereſt of our country. Knowing no other object in the diſcharge of my public duties, their confidence in my future conduct, derived from paſt events, ſhall not be diſappointed, ſo far as my judgment may enable me to diſcern thoſe objects.

The approbation they are ſo good as to expreſs of my conduct in the chair of the Senate, is highly gratifying to me; and I pray them to accept my humble thanks for theſe declarations of it.

TH. JEFFERSON,
March 3, 1801.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,
At 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and caſks,
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in caſks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and caſks,
Brown ſugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raiſins and Figs in caſks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes aſſorted,
Nails in kegs, Caſtings, &c.

Alſo—a handſome Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

And a quantity of

FURNITURE,

Conſiſting of

Two pair of large Looking Glaſſes,
Mahogany Dining and other Tables,
Chairs of different kinds,
Cheſts of Drawers and Writing Deſks,
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

March 5.

Mount-Vernon Fiſhery.

THE public are informed that the report of the fiſhery being rented is a miſtake, the parties who were to have rented it having withdrawn from the bargain. Fiſh will be ſold from the ſeine as cheap at this landing as at any on the river, and every exertion uſed to accommodate cuſtomers. The roads leading to this fiſhery are very direct and will be kept in good order for the accommodation of waggoners.

March 5. d6t

KNIGHT of MALTA
AND
YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are ſo well known as to render a deſcription unneceſſary; ſuffice it to ſay, they are ſuperior to any in the United States, as they were imported and from them have ſprung moſt of thoſe now in the country.

They will cover at *Eight Dollars* the ſeaſon and *Half a Dollar* to the groom.

Good paſturage gratis.

Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

On THURSDAY the 12th day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be expoſed for ſale, at the plantation whereon I now dwell,

All the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep and Houſehold Furniture the property of Samuel Bowling, deceaſed. Six months credit will be given for all ſums above ſix pounds, giving bond with approved ſecurity; and all ſums under ſix pounds caſh muſt be paid.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly proved; and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

MARIAM BOWLING, Adm'x.

March 5. 3t

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the firſt of March, *Thomas Brelat*, an apprentice.

THOMAS STEEL.

March 5. 3t

Printing in all its variety executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

John & J. H. [illegible]cker

HAVE FOR SALE

At their Store, corner of King and Union Streets,

Turk's Island and Liverpool } SALT,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee and Molasses,
Fresh Raisins and Spices,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, } TEAS,
Madeira, Sherry, St. Lucar, Malaga, Claret, } WINES,
Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiskey, &c.
Wool and Cotton Cards,
10d, 12d, and 20d Nails,

With a general assortment of Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools.

Also—A few trunks of fine Muslin, Irish Linen, and German Stripes, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

☞ *Cash given for White Beans and Peas.*

March 3. eo12t

WILLAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE

Woollen, Linen and Cotton

WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr. W. I Hall)—*Have for sale,*

A variety of seasonable GOODS which they will dispose of low for cash or produce. A liberal credit will be given to those who apply well recommended.

February 24. eo3w

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Esme Smock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are not previously disposed of by private bargain, they will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Messrs. *Martin & Jauffret*, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareast dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1st mo. 26. eo2m

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20. eo

For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing Schooner

ELIZABETH,

James Allen, Master.

For terms apply to the captain on board, at Hepburn & Dundass's wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

February 27. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussells and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Cassimeres,
Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
A handsome assortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.
Gentlemens' fashionable Hats,
Do. Dressing Cases complete,
A handsome assortment of Japann'd and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters, Tea and Coffee Urns,
Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, *if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of* Roger West, *deceased,*

All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclinable to undertake it will make speedy appplication.

RICHARD CONWAY, *Ex'or.*

February 24. d

At the death of the late Col. Fitzgerald, there were standing in his name upon the books of the Bank of Alexandria five shares, the certificates of these shares were either lost or mislaid by him, they have not come to the hands of his executors; the numbers are 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238. The certificates were granted to James Gillies, March 28th, 1793, and by different transfers at the bank were vested in Col. Fitzgerald. No person can derive any advantage from holding these certificates until a regular transfer be made at the bank, which now can only be done by the executors. Any person who can or will give any information respecting them will greatly oblige

THOS. A. DIGGS, } *Ex'ors.*
JAMES KEITH, }

February 27. eo3t

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

March 4. *Auctioneers.*

The high bred imported Horse

PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1790.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—*Thomas Bullock.*

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of sir John Lad, bart.

Good grass for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same without respect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the small sums due him, he is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

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